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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 00563381

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : DIPTI RANJAN PATI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/08/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

Bhubaneswar (006)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

J. Sethy 24/08/24

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2928)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. जनजातीय कला किस प्रकार भारतीय जनजातीय समुदायों के सांस्कृतिक परिप्रेक्ष्यों एवं मूल्यों के बारे में मूल्यवान जानकारी प्रदान करती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does tribal art provide valuable insights into the cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tribal art provides a unique window into the lives of indigenous society, while also throwing light on the continuum of cultural evolution of the Indian Sub-continent.

Tribal art forms
- → Scroll paintings e.g. Paitkar, Patna paintings
- → Wall murals in households
- → Kalamkari paintings

Valuable insights into cultural perspectives and values of Indian tribal communities

(i) Premium on nature and animism –
→ tribal art reflects a communion with nature
→ Symbolises sustainable living

(ii) largely equal societies, with women an integral part of social lives

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(iii) Closely knit families and community

→ tribal art betrays a certain mistrust towards the outsiders, possibly a legacy of exploitation and oppression.

So, tribal art is a reflection of the indigenous tribal art forms & themes of Indian society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष के प्रति महात्मा गांधी और जवाहरलाल नेहरू के दृष्टिकोणों में समानता एवं अंतर बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Compare and contrast the approach of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru towards the Indian freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, both stalwarts of the Indian freedom struggle, were seminal in laying out a composite vision for modern Indian society.

Similarities between the Mahatma and Nehru

(i) Nehru was immensely enamoured of Gandhiji's ideas of 'Satyagraha', 'Non-violence', social justice.

(ii) Both Gandhiji & Nehru believed in the sanctity of a secular, inclusive society.

(iii) Both leaders saw British colonialism as an exploitative institution.

(iv) Nehru also believed in the Gandhian use of the 'charkha' and of 'Swadeshi' as a potent symbol against colonial injustice.

(v) Both fought for the abolition of untouchability

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Contrast between Gandhi's approach & Nehru's approach

Gandhiji	J. Nehru
(i) Gandhiji's philosophical outlook born out of a synthesis of Hindu philosophy, Buddhist and Jaina ideals as well as western education	(i) Nehru was affected largely by Renaissance and enlightenment ideas of rationalism, social equality.
(ii) mistrust towards industrialisation and wanted a more self-reliant nation.	(ii) wanted self-reliance through large scale industrialisation.
(iii) Gandhiji continued to uphold the socio-economic status quo → believed in private property	(iii) Nehru was a socialist and wanted state intervention for equality.
(iv) Gandhiji envisioned a modern democracy rooted in self-governing local institutions	(iv) Nehru believed national strength could emerge through a strong state

So, while Gandhi & Nehru both envisioned an escape from the tyranny of ancient inequities, they had different outlooks on how the path ahead would look.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत वि-औपनिवेशीकरण को तीव्र करने वाले प्रमुख कारक क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the key factors that accelerated decolonization post-World War II? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decolonisation picked pace in the 1940s and continued well into the 1960s, with considerable attempts made by the erstwhile empires to hold on to their colonies.

factors that accelerated decolonisation post-world-war II

(i) the nature of the war itself, which was pitted as one of 'democratic values' vs. 'Nazism, fascism'

→ the British empire had lost the moral basis for continued colonisation.

(ii) the philosophical basis for 'self-determination' had found great purchase

→ the USSR and the US did not want colonisation to continue after WW-2.

(iii) backlash in the imperial countries

→ eg- 'Labor' in the UK aligned with the cause of Indian emancipation.

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(iv) the legacy of the national struggle in most colonies and the values it had engendered in people.

(v) the devastation of the war and the burden of reconstruction made it difficult for the imperial nations to hold on.

(vi) the NAM (non-alignment movement) & the broader support to decolonisation.

Challenges to decolonisation

→ the Indo-China war, with France trying to retain Vietnam

→ Portugal's refusal to give up Goa.

→ the legacies of imperialism as seen in Palestine, in adhoc borders across Asia, partition

→ neo colonialism and the acute problems of post-colonial society

So, while decolonisation in the shape of direct state control largely was undertaken, colonial institutions continue to exert their influence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. मानव अतिक्रमण शहरी क्षेत्रों में जल निकायों को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How does human encroachment impact water bodies in urban areas? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban areas are reeling under the influence of unplanned growth and inorganic expansion, which hobbles the quality of life and the degree of sustainability.

Impact of Human encroachment on water bodies in urban areas

(i) Urban floods – the floods of Patna (2019), Delhi (2023), Bengaluru (2022) largely due to encroachment upon flood plains

(ii) Concretisation leading to loss of permeability; eg – Bengaluru has a 96% rate of paving, making it impermeable.

(iii) Urban sprawls which lead to inefficient use of water, water loss.

→ over 80% of household water is not treated (Israel uses 100% of its household waste water)

(iv) loss of traditional water bodies such as ponds, tanks.
→ India only manages to harvest 8% of rainfall.

(v) pollution of wetlands, lakes due to influx of sewage, effluents (Bellandur lake).

(vi) water scarcity which has led to dire circumstances in Chennai, prevalent on peri-urban, rural areas

(vii) Leaching from landfills leading to contamination of groundwater (fluoride)
→ rampant extraction of groundwater due to outdated laws (eg- Easement Act)

Ways forward
→ flood zone mapping and urban planning; strict zonation
→ Restoration of urban wetlands under Amrit Sarovar & urban forests
→ Hydro-meteorological planning

So, there is a need to make our urban spaces sustainable and sites of harmonious living.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भौतिक भौगोलिक विशेषताएं परिवहन प्रणालियों के विकास और संचालन को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करती हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do physical geographical features influence the development and operation of transportation systems? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Transportation systems are shaped by the terrain and the orography of relevant regions.

Physical geographical features influence transportation systems

(i) Plain areas rely upon roadways and railways

(ii) mountainous zones tend to develop roads (less reliance on rail)
→ ropeways also.

(iii) Deltaic regions tend to rely upon waterways (eg- Hooghly, Northeast)

(iv) Impermeable mountains require the use of passes or tunnels

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(Sela pass).

(v) Coastal cities such as Mumbai require coastal roads, land reclamation and sea bridges.

So, transportation systems are affected by physical geographical features.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. महासागरीय गर्त किस प्रकार निर्मित होती हैं? इन महासागरीय उच्चावच संरचनाओं की महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are ocean trenches formed? Describe the significant characteristics of these oceanic relief formations. (Answer in 150words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस अंतिम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Oceanic trenches like the Mariana, Java trenches are formed at the point of ocean-ocean plate convergence

Formation of trenches

→ when two oceanic plates such as the Pacific & philipine, converge, the more dense of the 2 subducts

→ the resulting heat, pressure leading to melting of the plate and formation of the trench due to melting of crust.

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Characteristics of Trenches

→ massive depth – of 10 kms.

→ zones of hypoxia, absence of life forms.

→ reflection of ~~xxxx~~ crustal destruction.

So, ocean trenches are the result of plate movement and subduction.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. हाल के समय में संपूर्ण भारत में अत्यधिक वर्षण की घटनाओं की बढ़ती संख्या के पीछे निहित कारणों की पहचान कीजिए। उनके सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव का आकलन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the reasons behind increasing number of extreme rainfall events throughout India in recent times. Assess their socio-economic impact. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Extreme rainfall events are on the rise, contributing to periodic deficits and flooding, ~~and throwing~~ raising the vulnerability of our cities and larger economy.

Reasons behind extreme rainfall events

(i) Climate change and global warming have altered the monsoon in unforeseen ways

(ii) → rising oceanic heat absorption (marine heat waves) and cyclonic activities even in Arabian Sea.

(iii) Land use change has altered micro climates

eg- Urban heat effect contributing to massive downpours, flash flooding

→ large irrigated tracts have led to cooling and rainfall deficits

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(iv) unplanned growth, modification of mountains etc have contributed to cloudbursts (eg Kedarnath 2013).

(v) pollution, particulate matter that contribute to hygroscopic condensation.

Socio-economic impacts

(i) urban flooding, landslides (eg Wayanad) leading to loss of lives, property, critical infrastructure (Teesta-3).

(ii) affects the poor, the homeless more adversely (recognised in Ranjitsinh case)

(iii) brings entire cities to a standstill; affects reputation & erodes prospective investments

(iv) coastal erosion could lead to increased migration inland, leading to conflict.

(v) will further water security, contaminate groundwater with sewage overflow.

So, there is a need for heightened climate mitigation and adaptation to prepare for an era of increased climate vulnerability.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में विश्व की सबसे बड़ी कामकाजी आयु वाली जनसंख्या होने की संभावना है तथा यह कार्यबल में महिलाओं की कम भागीदारी के जोखिम को अब और अधिक नहीं उठा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India is expected to have the largest working-age population in the world by 2030 and it cannot afford low participation of women in the workforce anymore. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is on the cusp of a demographic dividend because of a young population and a high share in the productive ages (15–64), with median age 27.9.

PLFS 2022-23 notes 37% female LF participation

Low participation of women in the workforce

Female labor force on (weekly status) is even lower – 23%.

most of the rise in female participation due to rise in unpaid family labor, feminisation of agriculture.

India can not afford low participation of women in the workforce

(i) 50% of the dividend accrues from women in the productive age group.

(ii) women constitute 43% of STEM graduates, but do not enter

the workforce
→ this contributes to high unemployability amongst graduates in industry.

(iii) ~~emp~~ productive employment of women is a must for economic and educational empowerment of families
→ better nutritional outcomes for children

(iv) female labor participation is a crucial pillar of women empowerment, to close the gender gap.

(v) female labor participation can enable structural transformation with a shift away from agriculture to farm-adjacent sectors, manufacturing, services.

Way forward →
- improve women-centric institutions in the workplace
  e.g. creches
- incentivise return of mothers into the workforce
- Behavioral changes to enable shift in patriarchal norms.

So, there is an urgent need to effect a change in the way we look at women in the workplace and make it a safe for them.

उम्मीदवारों को इस मार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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9. क्या आप इस बात से सहमत हैं कि भारत में जाति का प्रगतिशील धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण हुआ है? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ अपने विचार का समर्थन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree that there has been a progressive secularization of caste in India? Support your view with relevant examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste remains a primary source of social identity in modern India, but has inevitably undergone modifications under the influence of a constitutional polity, free market and social endosmosis.

Progressive Secularisation of Caste in India

i) Constitutional and Statutory prohibition of untouchability – Article 17, SC, ST (POA) Act, etc.

ii) The Rights to equality (14-18) and affirmative action for substantial equality.

iii) Rise in inter-caste marriages and strengthening of societal bonds

iv) Urbanisation and resulting anonymity → erosion of ancient institutions of purity and pollution.

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(v) a sign of perverse secularisation, however, is the continued prevalence of caste distinctions amongst converts (eg- Dalit muslims, Christians).

challenges to progressive secularisation

(i) caste-based politics a major fulcrum of Indian polity - strengthens caste identity

(ii) NCAER notes the rate of inter-caste marriage to be low - 5-10%

(iii) continued prevalence of caste-violence, exploitation

(iv) manual scavenging almost exclusively undertaken by SCs.

(v) Intersectionality of caste, gender, poverty → poor educational outcomes (eg - while % of graduates among general category - 12%, SCs - 3%)

So, while the institutional avenues have been created to check caste exploitation, there is a need for greater social intercourse and the development of a deep sense of constitutional morality.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. समग्र निर्धनता में कमी के बावजूद भारत में असमानता क्यों बढ़ती जा रही है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Why is inequality increasing in India despite the fall in overall poverty? (Answer in 150 words)
10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Income Inequality Lab notes a dramatic rise in income and wealth inequality in India, with the top 1% enjoying 22.6% of income and 40% of wealth.

Overall poverty is falling

NITI Aayog notes MPI has fallen from 28% to 11%.

World poverty clock notes extreme poverty at 2.4%.

Tendulkar poverty line based estimates suggest poverty at 3-5% (21.9% in 2011)

Rangarajan Committee – 8-10% poverty

Inequality rising despite fall in overall poverty

(i) Poor structural transformation – while service sector accounts for 50-55% of GDP, the agriculture sector still employs 46% of the workforce.

(ii) poor employment elasticity of growth leading to jobless growth

→ Female labor participation stuck at 37%.
(in China, it is 60%, Vietnam - 70%)

(iii) Stagnation of real wages
→ decline in salaried work (from 22.9% to 20.6% in 2022-23); rise in unpaid family labor (PLFS 22-23)

(iv) Pending land reforms, inequitable land, asset ownership
eg- 86% of farmers marginal, small (< 2 hectare)

(v) market concentration rising,
→ top 5% non-financial companies' share in market rose from 9% (2010) to 18% (2020)

(vi) poor financial inclusion and financial repression — low rates on deposits
→ gains from capital markets much higher.

While some measure of inequality is inevitable alongside high growth, an unsustainable degree of inequality will hinder growth & social justice.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. ब्राह्मणवाद और बौद्ध धर्म के बीच अर्थ, अनुयायियों और विचारधारा को लेकर हुई प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक एवं शत्रुतापूर्ण गतिशीलता ने किस प्रकार बौद्ध धर्म के पतन में भूमिका निभाई? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How did the competitive and hostile dynamic between Brahminism and Buddhism over funding, followers, and ideology mark the decline of Buddhism? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Buddhism enjoyed a golden period in the Indian subcontinent from the time of Ashoka to the Brahminical resurgence towards the end of the Gupta Period.

The decline of Buddhism due to the competitive & hostile dynamic with Brahminism

Funding

(i) With Brahminical resurgence, Buddhism had to fight for patronage with other contenders.

(ii) While the Guptas patronised both Buddhists and Brahmanas, successive rulers began to favour the Brahminical priests.
eg - the Rajputs gave the Brahmanas high status and riches, in exchange for their political support.

Followers

(i) the Buddhists, who had a major following amongst the trading communities, began to face a dwindling state with slowing of trade

(ii) Brahminism reimagined itself to make it more democratic, equitable which was acceptable to an expanding group

eg - the rise of Bhagavatism, the cult of Jagannath and the syncretic fusion of the big & little traditions.

Theology

(i) Brahminism came to position itself as an all-encompassing religion

* Shankaracharya's ideas about Vedanta helped shape a religion that could enable individual salvation.

(ii) Brahminism also incorporated Buddhist ideals, even making the Buddha himself an avatar of Vishnu.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Decline of Buddhism due to other factors

- (i) Buddhism also had to contend with the Bhakti movement
- (ii) corruption in the Sanghas
- (iii) the decline in the use of Pali & the use of Sanskrit) removed the its democratic character
- (iv) Islamic attacks against monasteries, persecution
- (v) the rise of Mahayana as the dominant faction, led to a lack of distinction from the idol worship of Brahminism.

So, the resurgence of Brahminism and a mosaic of local traditions led to the collapse of the central appeal for Buddhism in the Indian subcontinent.

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12. मध्यकाल में आए यूरोपीय यात्रियों के वृत्तांतों ने भारत के तत्कालीन साम्राज्यों और जनसामान्य के बारे में हमारी समझ को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

European travellers' accounts in the medieval period have played an important role in shaping our understanding of the empires and people of that period in India. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The accounts of travellers from Europe and other parts of the world help create a holistic picture of the nature of state, polity and the quality of ordinary lives in medieval India.

Role of European travellers' accounts in the medieval period in shaping our understanding

(i) Economic history

→ Nicolo Conti's description of the riches of Vijaynagar empire

→ Francois Bernier's (Travels in the Mughal empire) points to the inequalities of land ownership, the lack of private property; the presence of immense wealth of the emperor alongside poverty of the

marriage.

(ii) Social traditions, practices

→ Marco polo notices the manifold distinction of caste, social hierarchy

→ He also notes the chewing of Paan, betel nuts and the practice of spitting in public.

(iii) State and justice

→ Travellers such as Duarte Barbosa also point to the nature of state institutions, the administration of justice

(iv) Other Non-European travellers of the period such as Ibn Batuta, Al-Biruni etc also paint a picture of prosperity, of diverse social traditions, of science, technology

eg- 'Rihla' describes the riches of Delhi, the use of 'Dawa', 'Ulug' as postal systems.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges with contemporary reading of European travellers

(i) European travellers often wrote for their home audiences and sought to downplay the riches of the Indian Subcontinent
eg- Francois Bernier's biased description of Indian economy

(ii) these travellers often were restricted to the cities and extrapolated their understanding for the entire country.

(iii) European religious bias

So, there is a need to corroborate European accounts with local sources and arrive at a holistic understanding of medieval history.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. 1757 में प्लासी के युद्ध में ब्रिटिश विजय ने न केवल भारतीय इतिहास बल्कि विश्व के इतिहास की दिशा भी बदल दी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 not just changed the course of Indian history but also that of the world. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The British victory in the Battle of Plassey in 1757 was a seminal event that marked the effective shift in balance of power in favour of the British vis-a-vis both Indian and world powers.

British victory in Battle of Plassey chaged the course of Indian history

(i) the comprehensive defeat of Siraj-ud-daula marked the superiority of British army, of diplomacy and state craft.

(ii) the easy shift in the loyalty of Indians such as Mir Jafer, Omichand, portended bad omens for the rest of the Indian kingdoms

* this was vindicated in succesive wars in the Carnatic, against the

Marathas are, where there was no abiding solidarity between Indian rules.

(iii) the Battle of Plassey led directly to the Battle of Buxar (1763) and the transfer of Diwani rights to EIC.

(iv) the Battle of Plassey also established absolute control of the EIC over the resources of Bengal, which led to rampant exploitation and one-sided trade

Battle of Plassey and its impact on the world

(i) British mercantilist hegemony as the resources of Bengal were used to sustain huge trade profits

(ii) it heralded the British conquest of India as the paramount power

→ No other European trading entity had the advantages that EIC enjoyed – private enterprise,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

unparalleled financial help, a dominant navy and able generals.

(iii) laid the basis for a long period of contestation between England and the French, the Dutch

Scope for Indian resurgence after 1757

→ (i) the fate of India was not foregone

→ (ii) the Battle of Buxar, the Mysore wars, Anglo-Maratha wars presented opportunity for repelling the British

→ (iii) however, the Indian rulers, divided by their narrow loyalties, and the Mughals, beset by a long succession of inept rulers, failed to check British belligerence.

So, the battle of 1757, indeed, marked a pivotal point in Indian history and the course of world events.

14. विभाजन के बाद पंजाब की तुलना में पश्चिम बंगाल में शरणार्थियों का पुनर्वास करना अधिक कठिन क्यों था? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Why was it more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in West Bengal as compared to Punjab after partition? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In post-partition India, the task of refugee rehabilitation ~~took on a~~ became a crucial pillar for ensuring political stability as well as social justice.

Rehabilitating refugees in West Bengal more difficult than in Punjab

(i) High population density in Bengal made it difficult to rehabilitate the new population
→ many had to be shifted to neighbouring states such as Bihar, Odisha (Dandakaranya)

(ii) Punjab had relative homogeneity
→ the Sikh religious alignment of the refugees helped them assimilate to the new set up.

(iii) Bengal had a history of violent religious riots and the large prevalence of mixed religions posed a problem.

So, it was more difficult to rehabilitate refugees in Bengal due to heterogeneity of population.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. भारत में कोयले से हरित ऊर्जा की ओर ट्रांजिशन से जुड़ी आर्थिक और सामाजिक लागतों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the economic and social costs associated with the transition from coal to green energy in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The shift from coal to green energy in India needs to be a just transition, because of the immense economic and social costs associated with it.

Economic & Social Costs associated with Coal-Green transition

Economic Cost

(i) Coal is still cheaper than solar, wind, nuclear - needed for economic growth

(ii) the total life-cycle cost of Renewable Energy (RE) is quite high
eg- mining of silicon, REEs, cobalt etc.

(iii) EVs also entail high capital cost, energy cost due to use of

coal in electricity.

(iv) Fiscal costs will be immense due to loss of states' own revenue (21-24% in Odisha, Jharkhand).

(v) loss of employment in legacy industries, mines.

) Social Cost

(i) per capita energy consumption already low → a shift to RE will make it difficult for poor.

(ii) while RE investment has risen in other states (eg Gujarat, Maharastra), states such as Odisha, Chattisgarh will suffer due to dependence on fossil fuel.

(iii) Industrialised countries rose on the basis of coal, oil, but want poor countries to bear a disproportionate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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share of mitigation.

So, there is a need to effect a just energy transition rooted in climate justice and CBDR, both globally and nationally.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ज्वालामुखीय काल्डेरा के निर्माण की प्रक्रिया की व्याख्या कीजिए। ये क्षेत्र की प्राकृतिक सुंदरता में किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Explain the process of formation of volcanic calderas. How do they contribute to the scenic beauty of the region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Volcanic Calderas refers to depressions on the earth's surface formed by blowing out of the top of a volcano.

Formation of Volcanic calderas

→ an active volcano spews lava, ash, gases, water from its opening.

→ when an explosive conical volcano blows its top, it forms a depression on top of the volcano.

→ as the volcano slowly becomes dormant, the top depression gradually fills with water to form a caldera lake.

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→ eventually, as the Caldera lake drains out, the volcano is left behind with rich topsoil that sustains vegetation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Calderas contribute to scenic beauty

→ Calderas lead to vegetation and a biodiverse region.

→ they, generally, are surrounded by mountain tops and other orogenic features.

→ Caldera lakes also create beautiful scenic spots.

So, volcanic calderas are beautiful scenic places which are a product of geophysical events.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. वैश्विक स्तर पर हीट वेव की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के लिए कौन-से कारण उत्तरदायी हैं? इसका वैश्विक खाद्य सुरक्षा पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the reasons behind the increased frequency and intensity of heat waves globally? How will it impact global food security? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Heat waves are on the rise in India and globally. The IMD defines a heat wave when the ambient temperature rises by 4.5-6.4°C or maximum temperature rises beyond 45°C (37°C in hilly areas).

Reasons behind increased frequency & intensity of heat waves globally

(i) Climate change and global warming leading to rising heat stress

(ii) Marine Heat wave — Oceans absorb 90% of excess heat

(iii) Desertification, aridity and intense heat waves

(iv) Glacial melting, collapse of Cryosphere, which affects the

frequency of rainfall, precipitation

(v) Arctic amplification which alters the AMOC, oceanic currents

(vi) amplification of El-Nino effect.

(vii) changes in microclimate due to urbanisation, irrigation etc.

Impact on global food security

(i) Reduce productivity and output (wheat output in 2023 affected)

(ii) affect farm activities, especially with feminisation of agriculture (in India)

(iii) reduce rainfall, irrigation potential

(iv) adverse impact on livestock, dairy output due to disease, heat stress.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(v) water security and its nexus with energy security & food security.

Way forward

- → dry land agriculture eg- millets
- → climate mitigation, adaptation
- → aligning crops with agro-climate
- → HYV, bio-engineered crops
- → greater global cooperation

So, there is a need to effect an overhaul in our food systems to adapt to a changing climate.

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. घास के मैदान के बायोम की विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत में बन्नी घास के मैदानों के समक्ष उत्पन्न खतरों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Identifying the characteristics of the grassland biome, mention the threats posed to Banni grasslands in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Grassland biomes are Sudan and steppe type biomes, characterised by ~~large~~ high grasses and low moisture retention.

Characteristics of grassland biomes

(i) Sudan type – tall grasses
→ low moisture and humus
→ vulnerability to wildfires
→ big game country (lions, tigers)

(ii) Steppe type – relatively shorter grasses
→ high moisture retention (Chernozem soil)
→ fertile tracts, suitable for agriculture.

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Threats to Banni ecosystem

(i) desertification

(ii) rising salinity of soil.

(iii) loss of biodiversity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. धर्मनिरपेक्षता के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण न केवल अंतर-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को चुनौती देता है, बल्कि अंतरा-धार्मिक प्रभुत्व को भी चुनौती देता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's approach to secularism does not merely challenge inter-religious domination but intra-religious domination as well. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's approach to secularism is rooted in a historical recognition of the subcontinent as a melting pot of religions, peoples, and the socio-religious ideas of 'Sarvadharma Sambhava' and 'Dharma Nirapekshata'.

India's approach to Secularism challenges both inter-religious domination & intra-religious domination

Inter-religious domination

(i) acknowledges the equality of all religions
→ the rights to equality (14-18), the freedom of religion (25-26).

(ii) explicitly protects minorities from majoritarian domination
eg- cultural, minority rights (Articles 29-30)

(iii) the State maintains an equi-distance from all religions.

eg - no adverse taxation of any one religion.

(iv) at the same time, the State can intervene for the progressive realisation of rights - formation of UCC

Intra-religious domination

(i) Article 25(2)(b) provides State intervention to throw open Hindu religious institutions to sections of Hindu society

→ gives effect to temple-entry movement, social reforms (Sabrimala case)

(ii) acknowledges denominational rights and group rights (Article 26)

eg - recognition of 'Anapradakshinam' as a religious right.

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(iii) laws to reform personal laws to protect rights of women
eg- abolition of Triple Talaq, protection of rights on marriage and divorce.

(iv) affirmative action for SCs and OBCs who belong to Hindu religion.

So, Indian Secularism is not constrained by a dogmatic conception of State-religion division, but attempts to leverage the State to effect societal inclusion.

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20. क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय शहर घोर असमानता और सामाजिक बहिष्करण के परिदृश्य में बदलते जा रहे हैं? भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों को अधिक समतावादी बनाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that Indian cities are turning into landscapes of stark inequality and social exclusion? What steps can be taken to make urban areas more egalitarian in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian urbanisation is taking place at break-neck pace and often in an adhoc fashion. This has led to an expansion of unforeseen socio-economic ramifications.

Indian cities: stark inequality and social exclusion

Stark inequality

(i) Coexistence of extreme poverty, deprivation with affluence, extreme opulence

(ii) Growth of slums and informal settlements leads to informalisation of jobs, services, access to power, assets.

(iii) the exploitation of informal labor, domestic workers
→ low wages, modern slavery.

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(iv) high incomes in the service sector (eg- IT, Business Consultancy) and low incomes in construction, vending &

(v) rise of gig economy and lack of social security

(vi) Rising cost of living - persistent inflation.

(vii) Poor public services

(viii) climate change, urban flooding etc leading to unequal effects.

[Social exclusion]

(i) Ghettoisation - exclusion of poor people from inclusive housing
→ lack of political will for social housing

(ii) Divergence between public & private education - attempts to prevent EWS children from attending private schools (Maharashtra policy to exclude EWS if govt. school within 1 km)

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(iii) Continued prevalence of caste based distinction, pollution & purity.

(iv) unsafe places for women – rise in sexual crimes (90 rapes reported a day)

(v) Transgender persons reduced to begging.

~~(vi) Manual scavenging~~

Steps to make Urban Indian egalitarian

(i) proper implementation of rights, entitlements – eg – RTE, Rights of Transgender Persons Act –

(ii) Social housing to include affluent and poor in same neighbourhood.

(iii) Social security for gig workers, construction workers

(iv) empowering migrant workers (local voting rights)

(v) Institutionalisation of domestic worker protection

So, there is a need to undertake urbanisation in a planned fashion to enable sustainable, inclusive growth.

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